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The Daily Courant.

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The Daily Courant.

HARTFORD:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1865.

Services in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln were universally observed throughout the country yesterday, and were of the most solemn and impressive character. Places of business were closed, churches opened, and appropriate military and civic ceremonies performed. Nearly every building in the land was draped in mourning.

Obsequies of President Lincoln.

Wednesday, April 19th, will long be remembered as one of the most sorrowful in the history of the American people. On that day thirty millions, with bowed heads and aching hearts, united in paying the last tokens of respect to the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln. In every city and hamlet of the Union, business was suspended, all mourning for the noble and generous leader whom the hand of an assassin had murdered. The grief which overspread the land came to every household as if one of their own number had been taken. In the death of him who had become profoundly endeared to all lovers of humanity, each felt that he had sustained an irreparable personal loss.

Mr. Lincoln's public life was stormy in the extreme. Called from the seclusion of a remote town to the chief magistracy of the Republic at an hour when treason was dragging one half of the country with savage momentum into the vortex of revolt, and when a large minority in the other half openly justified the acts of the secessionists, he took the helm, guiding the ship with heroic courage and far-sighted wisdom, through the horrors of the tempest to the very borders of peace. Under his guidance the military power of the fiercest of all rebellions was crushed, the most stupendous war in the history of the world was pushed to a successful close, liberty was given to four millions of bondmen, and our country for the first time was made truly free. From the first he strove to lift the oppressed, and to carry hope to the down-trodden. His acts were inspired by humanity, and even in dealing with the worst of criminals could never be divested of clemency. Through all the vicissitudes of the war he retained to a remarkable degree the confidence of the people, and at the moment of his death, probably no man was ever more profoundly or universally beloved by his countrymen. All rejoiced in the prospect that the leader who had served them so faithfully, was at length about to enjoy that repose in office which he had so richly earned.

While the murderous act of the assassin has robbed the nation of its chief, and liberty of a favorite apostle, the deed will not interrupt for a moment the successful progress of our cause. The existence of the republic does not depend upon the life of one man or of a thousand. It goes on this week as it did the last, only with an intensified horror of the barbarism of slavery. Mr. Lincoln, having fought the good fight is beyond the malice of treason. But the blow which prostrated him will pursue the leaders of the rebellion with avenging fury from the face of the civilized world. It will add another mill-stone to the neck of slavery, deepening still further the detestation in which all good men hold it. The fiendish outrage will turn pity to wormwood, and mercy to gall. The air of America can no longer give life to Davis, Breckinridge, Benjamin, and other leaders, whose diabolism instigated the tragedy of Friday night. The only alternative now left them is flight or the halter. Treason will be extirpated by the roots. Mr. Lincoln might have screened the devils whose plottings led to his assassination from the arm of justice, but Mr. Johnson will not. The government is now in a position to dictate terms. The choice it will present to offenders will speedily disarm them of all power to injure the republic. There will be no trifling in settling accounts with the rebel leaders.

Misplaced Enthusiasm.

Richmond dispatches state that General Robert E. Lee arrived in that city the afternoon of the 15th, and was received with loud acclaims by the crowd which gathered to welcome him. The multitude cheered, while Union officers raised their caps in recognition of his military abilities. The rebels pressed around him as if there was sanctity in his garments. Our authorities are certainly very remiss in allowing such ovations to be offered to any leader in the rebellion. General Lee's achievements as a soldier and his agreeable manners as a gentleman, will never excuse his great crimes against the country. The Union educated him, and he had taken a solemn oath to uphold the Constitution. But in the face of the most sacred obligations he drew sword against the nation. His skillful leadership has greatly prolonged the war, adding many thousands to the catalogue of soldiers sacrificed for the Union, and many hundred millions to the burthen of the public debt. While he commanded the rebel armies in Virginia, how many brave men were starved in Libby prison, within gun-shot of his headquarters? Did General Lee ever protest against their inhuman treatment? We have heroes enough without looking for them among the enemies of the country. Such demonstrations as that at Richmond should be summarily squelched. Treason does not entitle men to honors and emoluments, nor are we yet ready to offer premiums for crime, however stupendous in conception and daring in execution.

A Significant Utterance.

The tragical death of our beloved President recalls forcibly the brief but suggestive inaugural of March 4th last. The innocent often suffer for the crimes of the guilty. It is a fact of solemn import and one which Mr. Lincoln recognized in the following words:

"The Almighty has his own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses, which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both the North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern there is any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as it was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

WATERBURY.—The COURANT can be obtained at the newsroom of William Patton, on Bank street, every morning at a quarter past ten o'clock.

A meeting of British residents was held Tuesday at the Astor House, and resolutions of sympathy and condolence in our National calamity passed.

The rebels have destroyed their navy at Halifax, N. C., on the Roanoke river, being apparently convinced that they have no further use for such an institution. A ram and a gunboat in process of building shared in the destruction.

A culvert on the railroad between Dayton and Toledo, gave way on the 12th inst., precipitating the locomotive and tender into a ravine adjoining, instantly killing the fireman and badly injuring the engineer.

General Lee arrived in Richmond last Saturday, and his presence stirred up considerable enthusiasm among the inhabitants. What his future movements will be have not been made public.

The town of Sorel and the neighboring islands in the county of Richelieu, Canada East, were visited with a fearful inundation in the early part of last week. Twenty persons were drowned, and a large number of houses, barns, &c., were carried off.

Among the rebel property which fell into General Wilson's hands at Selma, were three pieces of artillery, large quantities of ammunition, cotton, machinery and military stores of much value, some of which had been sent thither from Mobile for safety.

On the 12th inst. General Sherman announced the surrender of Lee to his troops in an official order, which concludes by telling them—"A little more labor, a little more toil on our part, and the great race is won, and our government stands regenerated after its four years of bloody war."

President Johnson was visited by the clergy of the district, on Monday, and afterwards by the heads of the Treasury Bureaus and their clerks, who were introduced by an eloquent and feeling address by Judge Lewis. The President happily responded to Judge Lewis's greeting, and closed his remarks as follows: "I have always thought theft was a crime and should be punished as a crime; that arson was a great crime and should be punished as such; that murder was a dreadful crime and should be punished as such, and that treason was the greatest of all crimes and should be punished as such." The wildest outbursts of applause greeted the latter sentiment, and the whole population seem to have adopted it. The rebels murdered their kindest friend when they killed President Lincoln.

City Intelligence

Funeral of Abraham Lincoln.

Obsequies in Hartford.

A CITY IN MOURNING—BUSINESS SUSPENDED—CHURCH SERVICES—MEETING IN ALLYN HALL—SPEECHES, ETC.

As the last sad rites were being performed yesterday in Washington over the remains of the second Father of his Country, the whole nation was bowed down in sadness and tears. Another such day will probably never occur again on the American continent. The sorrow which has found utterance in hurried exclamations, among neighbors and acquaintances, in homes and on our public streets for four days past, was brought to its height in the solemn observances which took place in the houses of God. Before, it could be scarcely realized that the man so much loved had left his earthly abode, his death, so awful and so sudden, appeared more like a dream than a reality; but the assembled thousands yesterday, brought together for one purpose, gave full realization to the terrible event, and hearts felt a stroke of anguish keener than they had before experienced. When the best loved of our households are taken away, and we clad them in robes of white, and lay flowers upon their burial cases, the severity of the loss does not come home to us with full force, until the funeral bell tolls, the hearse appears, and the cold clay is taken to the tomb; then we realize the affliction, and the soul is agitated with grief. So it has been in the bereavement of the nation, proportionate as the loss is felt among men. Death has come; we realize it now, and the duty of the hour is to pray for him into whose hands the executive power of the Republic has been transferred. "Let the dead bury their dead."

TOKENS OF MOURNING.

Since Saturday, when the news of the assassination reached here, emblems of mourning have been displayed freely from public and private buildings. Yesterday, however, the whole city, as it were, was arrayed in black and white. Business streets presented an appearance seldom observed in the history of any community. Festoons were hung, in many instances, from roof to roof, and story to story, while balconies and windows were covered with crape. Flags were hung at half mast, and displayed deeply bordered with black on every side. Portraits of the lamented President were placed in conspicuous positions, with appropriate devices, in many places. Private residences, all over the city, testified in their mourning habiliments to the universal sorrow. Very few were the dwellings which had no drapery. In the windows of a large number of houses, a great profusion of emblems appeared, chastily arranged. Many of these, and hundreds of others in various stores, attracted marked attention, and crowds collected to express their admiration. We do not attempt to describe any, because it would be impossible to notice all and do justice, and without noticing all injustice might be done. The display in every particular was creditable to the tastes of the people of Hartford, and showed how deeply the popular heart here has been affected by this great affliction.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Services commenced in the various churches at 12 o'clock, noon. The streets were thronged with people before that hour, wending their way to different places of worship. All business was suspended. Such a throng of our population has hardly been witnessed here before. The attendance at each of the churches was very large. We notice the services as follows:

At the Center church the pulpit was draped in mourning—a flag, arranged as a shroud, covered the font; a bust of Lincoln upon a black pedestal, was placed in front. The exercises were opened by a dirge on the organ, played by Mr. Barnett. Rev. Mr. Gould read a Psalm, and spoke as follows:

My Friends: We meet at this noon-day hour under circumstances of peculiar and most solemn interest. While the funeral obsequies of our beloved and assassinated President are going forward at the national capital, over this wide land patriotic, Christian hearts are assembling in the sanctuaries of the Most High, to supplicate His blessing and His consolations for this afflicted nation.

We meet to express the spontaneous and affectionate grief which overflows in all our hearts, under this mysterious blow of Heaven. A weeping nation now pauses to lay its tribute of unfeigned love upon the bier of its murdered chief magistrate, as his body is carried to the tomb.—We meet, also, to recognize a hand higher than human, even in this startling deed of permitted wickedness. We rejoice that high above earthly Kings or Presidents, sits the Infinite Ruler of nations, and to Him we look for help and comfort in this the hour of our great bereavement.

He concluded by introducing Rev. Professor Stowe:

Prof. Stowe remarked, in substance, that the assassination of the President was the work of fifty years of wrong. It grew out of the persistent effort by our Southern brethren to set States above the nation. This led the Southerners to threaten assassination and conflagration. This led thousands at the North to say the assassin did right. They look on it as of the same class as the attack with bludgeons upon the senator in the senate chamber. As to Lincoln, he could not for his own honor, fame and happiness, have died at a better time. His work was done. He lived to enter the chief city of the rebellion, and returned to be sent where the "wicked cease from troubling." The new administration will probably meet out justice to the rebels. The new administration must be sustained. Justice must have something as well as mercy. This crime will arouse the indignation of the world. Now they will believe the stories told of rebel prisons.

This war had its origin partly in the ignorance of the South. In Richmond, nothing was known out of Virginia. In Charleston, nothing was known out of South Carolina. When Jeff Davis' wife expressed apprehension of trouble, he said, "There will be no war." Toombs said, "If any blood was shed, he would swallow every drop."—The South was assured that the North would never send a soldier to fight them. The North was patient to suffer wrong, and slow to act, yet, when the existence of the nation was at stake, she was aroused. Now we take up the cause of national unity with zeal and spirit, and are not afraid to express our sentiments for fear we shall offend somebody.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Walker, Gov. Ellsworth remarked that the guilt of the assassination of the President did not rest on Booth or his immediate accomplices. They were the instruments only. The real assassins were those who, in this country, North and South, in speeches and in papers, in this community and elsewhere, set up the cry of "tyranny," and charged Lincoln with seeking to raise himself to place and power upon the ruins of his country. They are the cause of this murder. I charge it on them before God and high heaven. They will do the same to any that succeed him if they can. Yet no man less deserved such charges. He has become a second Washington. No name will stand higher on the roll of history than that of Abraham Lincoln. I would not detract from Washington or any other illustrious defender of liberty, but I do not place him below even the Father of his Country.

At the First Baptist church, the congregation of the South Baptist uniting, interesting services were held. After an invocation by the choir, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Turnbull. The choir then sang the hymn commencing:

"O, stay thy tears for they are blest,"

after which scriptures appropriate to funeral services were read by the pastor.

Rev. Leland Howard, of Rutland, Vt., made a short address, which was in many respects deeply affecting. He believed God had raised up Abraham Lincoln for His work, who, under Divine guidance, had accomplished his task. He spoke of the strength and stability of the government, declaring that though all the heads of the departments should fall, the faith of the people would remain firm and strong. When Lincoln fell, every element calculated to alienate the people fell also. Now the people are as one man in the support of the government and in their determination to crush the rebellion, and to crush it effectually. He spoke in a feeling manner of President Lincoln as a christian man, of his resolve, when on the field of Gettysburg, to give his heart to Christ; of his answer, not long since, when asked if he loved the Saviour, bowing his head and weeping, he replied, after a moment's silence, "I do love Him."

Dr. Turnbull then made a few appropriate remarks; prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Crane; the choir sang:

"Rest for the weary."

and the audience were dismissed with the benediction.

At Christ Church the services were of a devotional character. Rev. Dr. Clark officiated. The order of exercises was as follows:

First lesson, Isaiah liv; second lesson, Romans xiii; the entire litany read. Prayers for the country and for persons under affliction, in behalf of the family of the late President, were offered. During the services the choir sang solemn and impressive music, closing with the beautiful hymn commencing:

"I heard a voice from Heaven."

In which Miss Ramsey in the choir gallery sang part alone and part accompanied by the choir, who were in an adjoining room. The effect was very impressive and very beautiful.

The Asylum street Methodist and the North and Fourth Congregational churches united in service at the Fourth church, which was appropriately trimmed, and there were vases of beautiful flowers on the desk and table. After singing by the choir, Rev. Mr. Burton read the 46th and 93d Psalms. Rev. Mr. Spalding offered prayer, after which Mr. Burton referred to the occasion which had called his hearers together, and spoke of the universal sorrow which prevailed. But, said he, let us thank God that though Abraham Lincoln is dead, the Nation lives, and God who raises both men and nations lives.

Rev. Mr. Leek said he believed the event was God's voice saying to us: "Thou art mine, I have redeemed thee." In interpreting this dispensation we may see the character of the leaders of the rebellion. When the rebels fired upon Sumpter it was with the purpose that slavery should rule the nation. They have been defeated, and he believed that if the assassin had murdered every high official, including Gen. Grant, the people, though depressed, would maintain the honor of the government. He believed traitors deserve death, and none, North or South, high or low, rich or poor, should go unpunished.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell said if we had been transferred through a hundred years we could not have been more changed than we were on Friday last. There was never such a man as Abraham Lincoln. He was a man we sometimes laughed at; yet he has been constantly growing in our hearts. His death is not lost to the people, nor to Mr. Lincoln himself. This event has greatly raised him in our thoughts and affections. It will carry into the bosoms of the people a higher sense of honor, truth, and justice. We are transformed in our positions, are stronger than ever before. He alluded to the murder of William of Orange as somewhat parallel. A great opportunity is now given to Mr. Johnson, there is such a power—the fidelity of the people stronger than any man ever had—back of him. We want no murderous, cruel or vindictive feelings to possess our minds. He believed some of the grandest consequences ever resulting to any people would come to us from this event. We were to be more deeply grounded in our consciousness of the Divine element of our government, and so would be lifted into a more general recognition of God as the Ruler of the Universe.

At the Universalist church there was a large and very attentive congregation. The young men of the church met in the vestry, put on appropriate badges, and when the hour for service arrived, marched into the church and occupied the front seats. After a voluntary on the organ, the Rev. Mr. Peters read the burial service, and the choir chanted alternate sentences. He read, as an appropriate scripture lesson, selections from the 23d, 24th and the 37th Psalm, and from 2 Sam. III: 22, 30. He then offered prayer, in which he spoke of the day as the saddest in the history of our country—a day of heartfelt and universal grief. He invoked the blessing of Heaven upon the people, and prayed that they might be governed by the spirit of him, whose loss, by the hand of an assassin, they now so deeply deplored. He remembered the afflicted family, both of the late President, and of his sick and suffering Prime Minister. And in closing, earnestly petitioned the throne of grace to root up bitter party feeling by this event, and bring us once more together as one man, with one heart, in the support of our beloved and now bereaved country, and in support of him upon whom the mantle of our chief magistracy had now fallen.

After the singing of an appropriate hymn, he made a brief address, in which, among other things, he spoke of the virtue and honesty of Mr. Lincoln—of his unselfish devotion to liberty and to the true interests of humanity. He had been offered as a sacrifice for the good of his people—he had died the death of a martyr. The wretch who had assassinated him, had honored him with an apotheosis, and to-day the hearts of thirty millions of people formed a fitting temple around whose shrine the people were adoring and worshipping him who was now among the saints. Mr. Lincoln could not have been unconscious, that for four years, considering the character of the desperate men with whom he was dealing, his life was in danger. He might have surrounded himself with those means of safety to which rulers in such an extremity always, and very properly, resort, but he did not wish to make innovations upon our republican simplicity—he did not wish to give occasion to his enemies to give even the show of justice to the cry of—"King, Despot, Tyrant." Therefore, he took his life in his hand and said: "There, I will hazard that for the good of my people and my country. If I live, it will be well for my nation; if I fall, my life will be given as thousands of others have given theirs, to cement and perpetuate our institutions." This, said the speaker, I am fully persuaded is a just comment upon the life and spirit of Mr. Lincoln. After another short prayer, and another hymn, the congregation by a fitting benediction, was dismissed from a deeply solemn and impressive service.

The services at St. John's church were conducted by Rev. Mr. Nelson, assisted by Rev. Prof. Mallory, and were very impressive and solemn in their nature. The beautiful chant in the burial service, beginning: "Lord let me know my end, and the number of my days," was first chanted. The lesson read was taken from the fifth chapter of Lamentations. The anthems sung were peculiarly adapted to the occasion. A most excellent discourse upon our national calamity, was then delivered by Rev. Mr. Nelson. It is impossible to do it justice in a brief synopsis. The aim of the speaker was to show that all our affairs are ruled and controlled by an All-wise Providence, who manages everything for the best, and that good would inevitably result from this severe blow, that we should not be faint-hearted because we are chastened, but must remember that whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth; that to-day we stand more united in the oneness of our sorrow and the unity of our feelings, than ever before; that we were in danger of considering that the life of the nation was bound up in one man. He then closed with a fitting and beautiful tribute to the goodness and worth of our beloved President.

At the Pearl street church the pulpit was draped in black, with a cross of white flowers hung in the centre, and a vase of white lilies on each side of the bible, which lay on the stars and stripes. On the table in front of the pulpit, stood a marble bust of the late President, draped, with a boquet of white flowers on each side. The services were opened by a dirge on the organ, and singing by the choir, after which the Rev. Mr. Jenkins read from the book of Job, and offered a fervent prayer. He then read a short lesson; the choir sang the hymn commencing—

"Unveil thy bosom faithful tomb,"

and the pastor commenced his address. He spoke of Mr. Lincoln as possessing great kindness of heart, who won even the love of his enemies.—Many of his acts have been noble; especially his proclamation of emancipation, which had freed millions who would ever bless his name. Like Moses, he had been permitted to see the Promised Land but not to enter, his work being finished. He was the chosen and called of God to bring this people and land out of a great trouble. The end was near and his work closed.

Mr. Jenkins then referred to Andrew Johnson. With him at the head, and the people of the country more united than ever, slavery and the rebellion will be crushed, vengeance being God's. He closed by offering an earnest prayer for the bereaved family and their immediate friends, for the present President and his cabinet, for the restoration to health of the secretary of state and his son, and for the speedy arrest and punishment of the guilty assassins.

At the Hebrew Synagogue there was a large attendance, the Germans of the city having been invited to attend irrespective of their denominational creeds. Rev. Dr. Mayer delivered an eloquent address, paying a high tribute of respect to the ability and patriotism of the late President, and expressing his firm faith in the successful carrying out of the work Mr. Lincoln so nobly accomplished.

At the South church Rev. Mr. Parker officiated, and made a short address. The services were principally of a devotional character.

Services were also held, appropriate to the solemnities of the day, at St. Paul's (Rev. Mr. Fisher's) church.

At all of the churches a feeling of deep emotion prevailed. The edifices were all draped, more or less, in weeds of mourning, and nearly all persons who attended the exercises wore suitable badges, many of the ladies appearing in plain colors.

Meeting at Allyn Hall.

The meeting at Allyn Hall was announced to commence at 3 o'clock p. m. As early as 2 o'clock people began to congregate there, and half an hour later it was with difficulty that any could obtain admission. When the time for the proceedings to commence arrived, the hall was densely packed, the galleries being occupied by ladies exclusively. According to request the following gentlemen officiated as officers:

President—J. G. BATTERSON.

Vice Presidents.

Caleb Day,	F. B. Cooley,
Henry A. Perkins,	Charles Belknap,
General James W. Ripley,	James L. Howard,
Nelson Kingsbury,	H. K. W. Welch,
David Clark,	E. K. Root,
Austin Dunham,	John Hooker,
John C. Palmer,	William W. House,
Samuel Woodruff,	Franklin Chamberlin,
Charles Cheney,	Henry Kellogg,
Pliny Jewell,	A. F. Pierce,
J. F. Judd,	Henry Pease,
Albert Day,	J. P. Morris,
Newton Case,	Louis Lippold,
John D. Bunce,	C. S. Warner,
Lucius Barbour,	J. B. Bunce,
O. F. Davis,	Horace Lord,
John F. Butler,	Bowers P. Starr,
E. H. Owen,	A. N. Clark,
E. N. Kellogg,	George S. Gilman,
William L. Collins,	Wm. P. Fuller.

Secretaries.

Henry T. Sperry, J. K. Williams.

After the meeting had been called to order, Rev. Mr. Gould, of the Center church, offered an impressive prayer.

The presiding officer, Mr. Batterson, then addressed the audience as follows:

Fellow Citizens:—We have assembled here today under circumstances of the most painful and heart-sickening character; circumstances which have no parallel in the history of our country. To-day the angels of Heaven are looking down with pitying eyes upon our great sorrow. To-day every loyal heart in this great nation beats heavily with grief, and every head is bowed in dust and ashes before an all-wise Providence who has suffered this calamity to come upon us.

What spectacle is this? Why all these weeds of mourning? Why all these tearful eyes and saddened hearts? *Our dearly beloved President is dead!!* Dead—and to-day all that was mortal of him in whom the nation hoped and trusted, has been removed forever from our sight. Dead—and that great warm heart, which never beat in malice to-day, is cold and still. Dead—and a great nation has become a mourning widow, who like Rachel weeping for her children, refuses to be comforted, for He is not. Dead—and by the hands of that vile power, that most iniquitous sum of all human and infernal villainies, that most stupendous wickedness which has ever entered the hearts of men or devils since "the morning stars sang together"—*human slavery!* Yes—

—"This is the very top,
The height, the crest, or crest unto the crest,
Of murder's arms; This is the bloodiest shame
The wildest savagery, the vilest stroke
That ever wall-eyed wrath, or staring rage,
Presented to the tears of soft remorse."
"All murders past do stand excused in this"

Tell us not then, you, who have for four bloody years been seeking to destroy the government which, from your very birth has protected your worthless lives, that this is not your work. Tell us not, you who have been and are now the lick-spittles and apologists of that accursed institution, that this is not your work. Tell us not, you who have led the ignorant masses, and moulded their opinions—you who have persistently and wickedly slandered him who is dead today—you who, for mean petty ends, have falsely proclaimed to the world that he was a tyrant, a murderer, and a traitor! tell us not that this is the work of an irresponsible madman, or of him alone who struck the fatal blow. True it is, that

"Never hung poison on a fouler toad."

but yet he was only an instrument in the hands of those who conceived and controlled the man-stealers rebellion, and his work, the legitimate sequence of an education received in the school of those political teachers, who have slandered Almighty God, by declaring slavery to be a divine institution, and who have apologized and sympathized with those who have done its bloody work.

In the midst of all these mournful events, however, let us comfort ourselves by the reflection, that as the blood of the martyrs became the seed of the church, so will the blood of our dead President become a fountain for the baptism of liberty, and the seal of universal freedom. [Applause]

Let us comfort ourselves, also, that the great work he was sent to do had been accomplished, and that although he was not allowed to enter and possess, he was permitted to look over and see the promised land.

Let us comfort ourselves, moreover, that it has been our privilege to live in this heroic age, and let us not forget that we are now witnessing the greatest triumph, aye, the crowning glory of all the ages!

The reflecting mind will not fail to discern that every physical and moral conquest which the world has ever made, has been purified, refined and sanctified in just such crucibles as this.

The stylus of history has left us the record of ancient and modern civilizations, all of which have been the slow growth of time, and all of which have had their baptism in blood.

Our heroic age commenced with Washington, and it ends with Lincoln. Let us hope that we are now about to enter upon that golden age of happiness and peace, which will give us and our children for ever an united country, purged and purified from all the atrocious wickedness of the past, and above all the horrible curse of human bondage.

Franklin Chamberlin, Esq., read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has been murdered by the bullet of an assassin, inspired by disloyalty to the government, if not *directly* incited to the deed, by the desperate leaders of the rebellion, therefore—

Resolved, That the citizens of Hartford, here assembled, express their great grief, at the untimely death of the President, and their devotion to the memory of that great and good man, who, with unexampled patience, fortitude, and many of the highest qualities that ever adorned human nature, has safely conducted the country through four years of unparalleled civil war, by his honesty, kindly humor, and all embracing charity, has won to himself the hearts of the American people, while his lofty bearing in adversity and his equanimity in success, never being moved to despair or exultation, have commanded the admiration of mankind.

Resolved, That we *here* and *now*, and almost in the words of our lamented President, "dedicate ourselves to the great task *remaining before us*"—that from this our honored dead, we take increased devotion, to that cause to which he has given the *full measure* of devotion—and that we hereby pledge ourselves, to each other to the country, and the world, that the dead shall not have died in vain, that the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of Freedom, and that government *of* the people, *for* the people, and *by* the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Resolved, That we believe the series of crimes committed and attempted, have no parallel in history—that they are the National result of the bloody instructions of slavery, and furnish such evidence of the essential barbarism of the accursed institution, which, in a time of national peace, struck down an unarmed senator in the capitol of the nation—which fired upon the National flag at Fort Sumter and in Charleston harbor—which starved to idiocy, hopeless insanity, and a lingering death, our Union prisoners—which fired crowded hotels in the night time, and *butchered* hundreds of men at Fort Pillow, and other fields of blood—and which has finally culminated in the murder of [illegible] and horror stricken in all time, as should strengthen the determination of the American people, without distinction of party, that this rebellion and its infernal cause shall be speedily, effectually and forever brought to an end.

Resolved, That while we cherish no spirit of revenge we recognize the fundamental principle, that neither, government nor society *itself*, can exist without due punishment of the transgressor, and in the language of President Johnson, "we must not forget that what is mercy to individuals, may be cruelty to the state." And though we earnestly desire to welcome back to all the rights of citizenship, the deluded and overawed masses of those heretofore in rebellion against this most generous and benignant government, yet the millions of wasted wealth, and all the manifold atrocities of slavery and treason—and this their last *crowning* act, over which a nation to-day mourns;—all remind us of our duty to posterity, to make such an example of the authors and the influential, willing abettors of this great rebellion, as shall render its repetition forever impossible.

Resolved, That we do now, over the grave of our beloved and lamented President LINCOLN, pledge to his successor, ANDREW JOHNSON, our implicit confidence and cordial support, assured that under his administration the highest interests of the Republic will be secure, and that he will with a firm and vigorous hand, carry out to a more glorious consummation, the work of suppressing treason so nobly begun, and continued by his illustrious and revered predecessor.

Hon. Henry C. Deming was here introduced and was received with great applause. He spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:—When I consented last evening to be present on this occasion and participate in its ceremonies, I supposed that it was a public meeting to express the sentiments of the citizens of Hartford over our national bereavement in the form of resolutions rather than in speeches and addresses worthy of so vast and imposing a gathering. I was certainly unprepared for the prominent part assigned to me by the call for the meeting which has been published in the morning papers. Expect therefore from me no studied address, no premeditated utterance of your grief and lamentation.

The resolutions have been read; they express distinctly, pointedly, and fully, the sentiments appropriate to this occasion—sentiments which, while they subdue and melt, should also nerve and animate us in this most remarkable and unparalleled crisis of a nation's life.

We have assembled, my friends, over the still bleeding wounds and open grave of the second Father of his Country to renew our oaths of fealty to the Union, the Constitution, and human freedom itself, imperiled by the rebellion, and to which our chosen and illustrious leader has now been sacrificed as a martyr. What time, what occasion, what circumstances, could be more imposing for such a solemnity! The head of the nation laid suddenly low by a cowardly assassin, the nation itself just emerging from the most imminent of all perils, and the machinery of the government menaced with interruption and arrest by the murder of all the high functionaries employed in its operation; and that, too, upon a day when our now triumphing flag was restored to the crumbling battlements of that fort where it was first dishonored. As we are about to renew this oath of fealty, I can almost hear breaking from that open sepulchre in Washington and from thousands of green graves throughout the land, the word—Swear! I can almost hear the past, the present, and the future, uniting in the solemn adjuration, Swear! Swear!

In such an hour of solemnity, in the presence almost of the great National Chief and of the personal friend whose loss I so deplorably mourn, I seek instinctively to recall the traits and characteristics of Abraham Lincoln which have so profoundly impressed and captivated my mind.

It was not his genius, his learning, or his eloquence, for I have stood unmoved in the presence of men more richly endowed with all of these; it was not certainly the dignity of his personal presence or bearing, the spirit of authority or command, or any of those superficial traits which we associate with the antique model of statesmen or law giver. It was perhaps his sublime simplicity, his total unconsciousness of the imposing part he was playing in the drama of history, and the entire surrender of all his faculties, body and soul, to the great mission assigned him. It was his intuitive comprehension of the most novel and perplexing questions, and at the same time his quaint and original mode, either by anecdote, apothegm or allegory, of parrying the sharpest thrust of an assailant, illuminating the most complicated question; it was the thorough American type of his character that captured all your sympathies while at the same time it commanded all your respect. It has been said of him, and said of him so truthfully, in my judgment that I embrace this opportunity to repeat it, that there was in Mr. Lincoln a quaintness, an originality, a courage, honesty, magnanimity and popular force, such as never have had the advantage of so eminent a field for their display. He was the mixed product of the agricultural forensic, and frontier life of this continent, as indigenous as the cranberry crop, and as American in its fibre as the granite foundations of our Apalachian range. He was not perhaps the most perfect model in any one form of our moral or intellectual culture, but taking him all in all, our noblest peculiarities, impulses and aspirations were more collectively and vividly reproduced in his genial and unswerving nature, than in that of any man of whom our chronicles bear any record.

What, what I hear all thoughtful minds enquire shall be the place of the fallen martyr in history? It will be difficult to present with all his roughness, angularities and *bizarre* proportions and [illegible]tude this peculiar product of the Am[illegible] School. He must be separated far, far fr[illegible] accidents and environments of these w[illegible]tled times, before the human and divine [illegible] was in him can be accurately presented on historic page. He was so foreign to the etiquettes, and despised so heartily all the conventionalities of greatness, that Bancroft, trying all by classic and European standards, must [illegible] fail in limning the rough, uncouth and [illegible] lineaments of this fresh and strong child of [the] people. Miltiades or Cato he could give us as he has given Winthrop and William Penn. But that face all seamed with humor, all furrowed with care, which is now at this hour drawing the lingering affectionate gaze of a weeping [and] staring people, can never be reproduced by [illegible] exquisite pencil. The over-polished chisel of an Everett might carve a Pericles, or a Scipio, with as much skill and art, as it has carved our Washington, but it would blunt upon the rude granite-block out of which the life-like [ima]go of our sixteenth President must be [illegible]. We need a new historian for our great [illegible]. And the superabundant material which [he has] left behind him, the diary of his life [illegible] registered by paragraphist and telegram—photographs of mind and soul, which have been continually struck off, will be eventually [illegible] into a grand collossal monolith of our forest-born and forest-trained liberator. His [fame w]ill never be obscured or dimmed, but grow brighter and brighter as it descends the ages, and in distant centuries, as far removed from us as we are from the Pyramids, he will be recognized as the incarnation and embodiment of that universal emancipation, which may be all that will remain visible to their eyes the illuminated speck in the infinite vault of time, known as the nineteenth century.

In the next place, my friends, my thoughts are [illegible] led to the unparalleled turpitude "in the deep damnation of his taking off." Would that he had died in the ripe and mellowed maturity of his years, his work all done, his harvest time all reaped, his mission all ended. But it was as the most gigantic rebellion in all history was struggling in the agonies of dissolution; it was while his heart may be supposed to have been swelling in pride and gratitude that a republic—prostituting that name—could never [be] set upon this continent with slavery for its chief foundation and corner stone; it was while his genial and benevolent emotions were gushing in kindness even toward the most malignant of his foes; it was when he had just left a cabinet council in which he had advocated a universal amnesty, and a restoration of all the insurgent States to the Union; it was in one of his few hours of relaxation from the weight of Empire and the cares of State, that the cowardly malefactor stole upon him all unprepared; and sent him unshrived, unblessed into the presence of his God. I am most profoundly grateful that his pure spirit was ready for this sudden summons, and that the requiem of a bereaved nation could instantly bear him to the assembly "of the just made perfect." But where, where shall we look for a parallel in guilt and enormity to this foul and most unnatural murder. We must go beyond the records of authentic history, we must grope our way back to the primeval ages when the race was first emerging from the caves and huts of its forlorn infancy, before we can find a parallel. None can be found in the authentic annals of mankind. Cæsar was assassinated, but it was while he was grasping at that kingly crown, and aiming at the overthrow of popular liberty.

Henry the Fourth, of France was assassinated, but it was while he was vacillating between a religion that emancipated and a religion that enthralled.

Buckingham was assassinated, but it was just as he was launching an armada at the only bulwark of the Protestant faith in Europe; the nearest parallel that can be found is in that assassin's blow which terminated the glorious career and the spotless life of William of Orange, surnamed the Silent. Like Lincoln he was a most just and equitable ruler, like Lincoln he was laboring for the enfranchisement of a people. He was the potent and serene defender of an infant Republic, against superstition and despotisms represented by Rome and Spain. Like Lincoln he fell in the midst of his career by the dastardly hand of a hired desperado.

But here the parallel ends; the death of William arrested for weary years the growth and development of the struggling Netherlands and civil and religious liberty were fairly paralyzed by the wickedness of one obscure fanatic.

But it is the glory of our institutions that the death of an individual ruler, however trusted and powerful, cannot arrest for a moment the tremendous momentum of regeneration and enfranchisement here. And this suggests the third and last topic to which I propose to direct your attention. Upon whose shoulders has the mantle of our ascended prophet fallen?

Mr. Deming then went on at some length, to delineate the characteristics of Andrew Johnson, and to draw from his antecedents and avowed principles and self-sacrificing career, most favorable prognostics of the manner in which he would administer the government. There had been times, he said, when the mind of the ruler could in a measure direct and control the policy of the government, but now the necessities of the nation govern the President. The necessities of the nation called for the first seventy-five thousand men, that went forth to [illegible] the necessities of the nation called for the myriad more which have been devoted by our gory battle fields, the necessities of the nation confiscated, drafted, and fulminated that edict of emancipation which disenthralled four millions of our fellow men, and the necessities of the nation will guide us on, step by step, until the work left unfinished by the President we mourn today shall be gloriously consummated by his successor.

As Mr. Deming retired he was vociferously applauded, the audience during the delivery of his speech having manifested the deepest interest in his eloquent utterances.

Mr. Batterson then called upon Franklin Chamberlin, Esq., who stepped forward to the front of the stage.

He said he had not expected to say a word here and now. He should feel no common embarrassment at any time in attempting to give voice to the feelings of grief and sympathy in his audience. Such deep emotions as have filled this community and now fill the hearts of those here gathered, do not readily find voice; they turn inward upon our own secret souls and every heart knows at such times its own bitterness. I had said that I should, at any time, feel embarrassed to give expression to the grief of such an audience on such an occasion; but to follow my eloquent friend who has just taken his seat, makes the place and the occasion greatly more embarrassing.

I am, however, quite willing to tell you how much I loved and confided in our lamented President. I believe we had all been coming and had come to a fuller knowledge of his character within the last few weeks; his greatness and power were obscured and kept from our sight to some extent by that wonderful simplicity which made him, even in the discharge of the high duties of his illustrious office, as simple as a child. But suddenly his great character has culminated in a grandeur and glory to which few men ever attain. And while we were watching him with ever increasing confidence and love, he has passed from our sight.

It is somewhat difficult to make a true estimate of such a man. His excellencies were such as to call to mind the good word of the apostle who, when advising to covet earnestly the best gifts, added, and "yet I show you a more excellent way." This more excellent way Abraham Lincoln has sought and found. Added to his comprehensive common sense, which was, perhaps, the most remarkable trait of his remarkable and truly American character, he had intuitions which came to him directly from that higher wisdom which he constantly sought.

We loved and trusted him as a calm, watchful and wise friend, in whose hands our national interests were perfectly safe. We had come to love and honor him so fully that we shall gladly and gratefully embalm him in our holiest and tenderest memories, and hand him down to that posterity, who will do the fullest justice to his great and excellent qualities as a statesman and as a man.

But, my friends, while I believe Mr. Lincoln is pretty well appreciated to-day by those who were his foes as well as by his friends, I am afraid we have not all as full confidence in his successor, our present President, as we ought to have. Born in a section of our country where poverty and obscurity have to struggle against much greater odds than in New England, with little of the education which comes from books, he has lifted himself through all the successive grades of Assembly-man, senator and Governor of Tennessee, Representative and Senator in Congress, to his present high position. Such a man has no common power, and we know that he has only to continue in the future what he has exemplified in the past, to bring to a successful and glorious result our present civil conflict.

I believe the resolutions, in their reference to Mr. Lincoln—to the essential barbarism of slavery—to the punishment due to traitors, and to our confidence in and new vows of fealty to our government and to Freedom will find in your hearts a hearty response.

Rev. Prof. Stowe was next called upon. He said substantially:

Mr. President:—I have said all I had to say concerning the calamity, in church, this morning; but there is one suggestion which made here may be of use. For twenty-five years there was in the heart of the people the belief that the institution of slavery was a blight upon our national character, yet public men were sensitive on the subject, and could not be made to speak out against the crime. They have now been brought to see it. We were all inclined to be as favorable as possible toward those who have brought this disaster upon us; President Lincoln himself was inclined to be as favorable as possible toward them, and the people appeared to be willing that he should be lenient: but now that this brutal murder has been committed, there is a determination in the hearts of the people that not a man who has aided to bring it about shall ever be known again as a ruler. [Great applause, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, all over the hall.] Let our public men remember this, because it is as necessary as that slavery, the cause of our mourning, shall die. Those who brought on this unnatural war, I say, shall not—not a man of them—be heard of in our government from this day henceforth forever. *That* is what I have to say. (Great applause.)

Mr. Batterson: The resolutions have not been acted upon. They are now before you. What action shall be taken?

Mr. David Clark: I move that they be adopted. Gentlemen in the audience. Let all who are in favor of them rise. [Cries of "that's it," "good," etc.

Mr. Batterson then requested all who were in favor of the resolutions to rise.

The audience rose en masse, and the scene was powerfully impressive.

Mr. Batterson: Those opposed will rise.

Not a person responded, and the resolutions were declared adopted unanimously. (Applause.)

Loud calls were made for Rev. Messrs. Burton, Bushnell, Cushman, Peters, Gould, Crane, and others, but none responded excepting Mr. Crane, who briefly excused himself from speaking.

The meeting then adjourned.

Sundry Matters.

Attention is called to the advertisement of J. Mason, in another column, who advertises his whole stock of trees, grape-vines, etc., at a reduced price, to close them out. He has a splendid assortment to select from.

The contributors to the "Bresney fund" are notified to meet at Needle's Hall, Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

All the horse cars were draped in mourning yesterday.

The Glass Blowers give exhibitions and a "social hop" at American Hall every evening this week.

Several items of local interest are unavoidably crowded out owing to the fullness of our report of the obsequies yesterday.

Tony Pastor's combination troupe appear at Allyn Hall this evening.

Misses Hills and Ingall have their spring opening of millinery to-day.

Guns were fired every half hour on the Park yesterday "from the rising of the sun to the setting thereof."

Attention is called to the advertisement of Welch & Bruce, of the "Good Samaritan" drug store. They have a large and attractive stock.

A man who insulted a lady just below the COURANT office, on Main street early last evening, was knocked to the walk "as flat as a flounder" by the gentleman who was escorting her. The scamp left some of his blood on the paving stones.

Election Parade.

The military of this city and citizens generally are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, to be held at Central Hall, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the propriety of an Election Parade suitable to the occasion. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance, so that a fair expression of our citizens may be had upon the subject.

DAVID CLARK, Chairman.
C. H. PRENTICE, Sec'y.
Hartford, April 20th, 1865.

New York and Connecticut Petroleum Co.

The stockholders in the New York and Connecticut Petroleum Co., residing in this vicinity, will receive their dividend of one per cent. for the month of March, by calling on E. S. Cleveland, Trustee for Connecticut. The company have just sent forward three new engines, and have several wells successfully working. The April dividend will probably be two per cent., making it a 24 per cent. stock, which ought to be satisfactory to stockholders.

Hartford High School.

The graduating exercises of the Public High School will take place at the High School building on Friday, at 2 p. m. As some persons have been in the habit of attending these exercises without any special interest in them, to the exclusion of those who were interested, and to the annoyance of the audience by their disorderly conduct, it has been decided to admit only by tickets, which will be furnished to the extent of the capacity of the room, on application to the acting principal, Mr. Hall, or to any of the associate teachers.

The address which was to have been delivered in the evening by Mr. Capron, the principal elect at the lecture room of the Center church, has been postponed until Friday evening of next week, at 7½ o'clock. The examination of candidates for admission to the High School, will commence on Monday, April 24th, at 9 o'clock, at the High School house. It will be necessary for all who intend to enter, to be present promptly at that time.

RESOLUTIONS passed at a meeting of the South Meadow Division of the Sons of Temperance, Tuesday evening, April 18, 1865.

WHEREAS, The deepest gloom has been cast over our city and country by the late astounding intelligence of the death by assassination of the worthy Chief Magistrate of our Nation, and whereas, by this great calamity the whole people are called to mourn the loss of a great and good man, a wise and judicious statesman, and a noble and honest-hearted patriot, and whereas, he has ever shown himself both by precept and example, an ardent friend of the great cause which we profess and advocate, we believe it to be our duty as well as our privilege to express in some suitable manner [illegible] people in this hour of general sadness, therefore—

Resolved, That in this great and terrible calamity, we are forcibly reminded of the uncertainty of human life and all earthly hopes and admonished to put our trust in God alone.

Resolved, That as a Nation and people, we are called upon by this melancholy dispensation to mourn the loss of one, who by his patriotic devotion to one National cause, by his energy and untiring industry—by his pure and disinterested zeal in the cause of humanity—by his noble and generous nature and all those social qualities of head and heart which were his distinguishing characteristics and which [illegible] conspicuously in his every-day life, he had endeared himself to the loyal hearts of all classes of society.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that this startling intelligence reaches us in the very midst of our rejoicings at the success of our armies in the field, we are admonished that unseen dangers beset us on every hand, and that in this event we recognize a peculiar demonstration of the all important fact that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Resolved, That in this terrible crisis of our Country's history, when the Head of the Nation has been thus stricken down by the hand of the cowardly assassin, it is the solemn duty of all good people everywhere to invoke the divine blessing of the Supreme Ruler of Nations—on him, upon whom the Presidential mantle has fallen, that he may be endowed with wisdom from above to make him equal to this great emergency and to enable him to bear with credit to himself and honor to the nation, the fearful responsibilities of his new position.

Resolved, That in the death of President LINCOLN, the cause of Temperance has lost one of its ablest advocates and defenders, and the loss to the nation of his bright and shining example can never be fully realized.

Resolved, That our sympathies are hereby tendered to our temperance brethren, and our fellow citizens generally throughout our state and nation at this sad event, and that we recognize in the terrible blow which has so suddenly fallen upon us the urgent necessity of a still stronger "union of hearts and hands" for the defense and maintenance of our national flag and our national honor.

Resolved, That our sympathies are *especially* tendered to the family of our late Chief Magistrate, who are overwhelmed by this sad bereavement, and whose sorrow none can ever know, and may they receive that consolation which they so much need in this hour of darkness from Him who is the "Widow's God and the Father of the Fatherless," and "who doeth all things well."

Resolved, That no language is adequate to express our utter abhorrence of those who have brought this great calamity upon our beloved country, and we trust in God they may be speedily brought to condign punishment, and that their names may become a reproach and a by-word among the nations of the earth, and be forever execrated by the whole civilized world.

Resolved, That our Hall be appropriately decorated with badges of mourning for the space of sixty days in token of our deep and heartfelt sorrow at this great national calamity.

Voted, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished one or more of the daily papers of this city for publication.

Attest, J. W. PRICE, R. S.
Hartford, Conn., April 19, 1865.

Special Notices.

Golden Sheaf Bourbon.

You may perhaps have heard of it. If not, it is time you had, if you want to use the best there is. Try it. Sold by all grocers and druggists.

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS TO SOOTHE THE SAVAGE BREAST"—And Sterling's fragrant AMBROSIA will render strong oily hair, soft, silken and glossy, and eradicate dandruff. 12d ap 20

State Savings Bank,
No 19 Pearl street, Hartford, Conn., April 18, 1865.
Deposits made in this institution, on or before May 1st, will draw interest from that date.
ap 18 13d S. D. SPERRY, Treasurer

A Clear, Smooth Skin and Beautiful Complexion follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin. mh 16 3md

DR. TEBBETTS' PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR.
The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.
WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, whether black, brown or auburn, and being a delightful dressing, it imparts to it a beautiful glossy and healthy appearance. It will also promote a growth of new hair on bald heads, where the glands or roots of the hair are not disorganized; and effectually removes all dandruff, itching and humors from the scalp. It is warranted to produce the above results or money refunded. PRICE $1.00.
TEBBETTS BROTHERS, Proprietors, Manchester, N. H.
Sold in Hartford by McNARY & CO., and by druggists everywhere. ap 8 3md

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.—Chloasma, or Mothpatch (also called Liverspot) and Lentigo or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette, but they greatly mar the beauty of either, and any preparation that will effectually remove them WITHOUT INJURING THE TEXTURE OR COLOR OF THE SKIN, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.
For sale in New York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park Row, and F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin st. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New York. Call for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. ap 14 3md

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
Batchelor's Celebrated Hair Dye is the Best in the World!
THE ONLY HARMLESS, TRUE AND RELIABLE DYE KNOWN.
This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Gray Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful, imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 Barclay st., N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the hair. 1yd je 24

Smith's Dye House.
No. 37 Wells street, Hartford, Conn. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed or cleansed. Gentlemen's garments dyed or cleansed without ripping, and repaired by good workmen. All kinds of store goods, done in style like new Crapes, Shawls dyed all colors. KID GLOVES dyed or cleaned, fancy colored Silk Dresses cleansed, Velvet Capes dyed. All colors on Silk goods dyed on Tuesday, Black Woolens on Wednesday, all other colors Thursday.
mh 1 d&w3m GEORGE SMITH

Special Notices.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin.—For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
jan 27 1yd m19

A Single Box of Brandreth's Pills contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known, sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.
Our races are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart-burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness.
Sold by SISSON & BUTLER, Hartford, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.
ap 10 1md&od 2waow30

Butler's Fiasco,
At Fort Fisher, was scarcely a greater failure than is daily made by most of the advertised hair dyes, nor was
TERRY AND PORTER'S VICTORY
More complete, perfect and glorious, than the conquest achieved by
CHRISTODORO'S HAIR DYE
Over gray, red and sandy heads of hair. The obnoxious hue is wiped out in five minutes, and a magnificent brown or black, glossy and natural, takes its place.
Manufactured by J. CHRISTODORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. 1md&od 2waow30 ap 19

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.—Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. mh 16 3md

DR. LANGLEY'S
ROOT AND HERB BITTERS.
The Great Blood Purifier, the best Health Restorer and the most perfect Spring and Summer Medicine ever used.
They effectually cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver and Billious Complaints, General Debility, and all kindred diseases.
They cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, restore the appetite, drive out all humors, purify the blood, and strengthen, invigorate, build up, and restore to health and soundness, both of body and mind, all who use them. Prices 25, 50 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover st., Boston. mh 22 4md

Hilton's Insoluble Cement,
For wood, leather, crockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy that the housekeeper can have. It is in a liquid form, and insoluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances completely. Two-ounce bottle, with brush (family package) 25 cents each. Sold everywhere.
HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. On receipt of 50 cents, a family package will be sent by mail. feb 1 3md 13w20

DR P. B. BRISTOL,
THE HEALER,
Will be in Hartford, at the CITY HOTEL, April 21st, to HEAL all, on that day, who will come. Free, without money or price.
Dr B. has great healing powers by "laying on hands," has performed many wonderful cures in Springfield, and other places of late; will remain in Hartford, from April 21st, two weeks. Terms reasonable, according to means.
ap 14 1td

A Card to Invalids.
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits.—Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge*. Please enclose a stamped envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. Bible House, New York City.
ap 20 1yd 1yw79

Drs. Cudworth & Hills' Office.
Established in 1857, for the speedy cure of all chronic and private diseases of men and women, of every name and nature. Therefore, don't let modesty or fear of expense prevent you from making your case known and being cured of any disease you may be afflicted with. Medicines prepared and sold only by DR. J. L. LYON, No. 241 Main street. His Drops and Pills, for irregularities,—the only safe and sure remedy for either single or married ladies. They have never failed, and can be warranted to cure all. If you have tried for health and failed, it is no reason why you should not try again. If I cannot relieve you, I will tell you so. All secret diseases, like Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Ulcers in the throat and nose, or any part of the body, I cure without the use of mercury, and defy the world to beat me in purifying the blood. Direct all letters, Box 172, Hartford, Conn., enclosing $1 for advice. 1td 1fw29 jan 10

THE GREAT GERMAN HEIL MITTEL
Will positively cure
Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
And the first stages of
Consumption.
[illegible] preventive of
DIPHTHERIA.
For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle, $1.
WEEKS & POTTER, Druggists, 170 Washington st., Boston, General Agents. ap 3 7wd 7w10

A FEW REASONS WHY THE
AMERICAN WATCH
IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY HAND.—While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "anceres," "lepines" and "Swiss levers" in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d SIMPLE. 3d STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign *make-believe*, but that for its real value it is sold for one-half price.

OUR SOLDIERS' WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or Fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett,) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to *keep time*.

OUR YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S WATCH is neat, not large, and just the thing for the pocket of Young America.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE-QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balances is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
ap 3 eod eow20 1td 182 Broadway, N. Y.

My Ruling Star—What does it Say!
PROFESSOR EUSTIS LARRARD, (pupil of Raphael, the London astrologer), will write out scientifically and correctly, the future earthly destiny of any man, woman or child. No cards or fortune telling tricks resorted to.—These Life-Charts point out particularly the Future in regard to Health, Money, Sickness, Love and Marriage, Business, Friends, Enemies, &c., and are sure guides.—Full charts, $5; ten years, $3, five questions, $1. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send day of month and year of birth, whether married or single, and sex. Address, EUSTIS LARRARD, Camden, New Jersey. feb 9 3tawd2m*

Cochin's Worm Destroying Syrup,
A safe and very efficacious Medicine. DR. TOWNSEND'S HEALTH PILLS, 100 Pills for 25 cents.
TERREL'S OINTMENT,
For Burns, Corns, Piles, Salt Rheum, Sun Burns, &c.
jy 23 1yd 1yw41

WEBSTER & POPKINS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
297 MAIN STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.
jan 3 *Over the State Bank.* 1yd

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease. mh 16 3md

Eureka! Eureka!
DR. PARR'S COTON BALSAM is the most effectual remedy ever offered to the public. It is the great remedy of the age. It cures COLDS, COUGHS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, and all difficulties of the THROAT and LUNGS. In Consumption, it acts like a charm.
Have you tried it? If not, get a bottle and use it, and your doubts will all be removed. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. J. N. & I. N. PARON, Proprietors, 30 Broadway, N. Y.
SISSON & BUTLER, Wholesale Agents. Jan 11 1yd

WANTED—A situation to do general housework or cooking in a small family: any one in need of a smart, respectable girl, will do well to apply at once in the rear of 23 West st. good references given. ap 20 3d*

WANTED—A situation to do general housework in a private family, or as cook in a hotel, good city references given. Apply at No. 37 Park st. ap 20 3d*

WANTED—A clerk, who has had some experience as a book-keeper, and can write a good hand, will be principally employed at writing, but will also be required to assist as salesman a portion of the time. Address, "Merchant" Box 551, Hartford P. O., giving references. ap 20 1d

WANTED—A thoroughly competent cook, washer and ironer, in a family of three persons residing near the city. Apply at room, No. 3, City Hotel, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. ap 20 3d*

WANTED—A situation by an industrious girl, to do second work, or general housework in a small private family, good references given. Apply at No. 32 Spruce st. ap 20 3d*

FOR SALE—One TOP BUGGY in good order, price $150. Can be seen at MANSWAY'S Shop. Also, one CHAISE, price $30, can be seen at DeWOLF'S Stable. ap 20 4d

NEW CIGARS! NEW CIGARS!
DIRECT FROM CUBA.
TAKEN OUT OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE
Thursday, March 23d,
WILL BE HERE TO-NIGHT, PROBABLY
17,000 Choice Cigars.
THE OLD FAVORITES, SUCH AS
ANGELS, (Conchas.)
LA LUZ, (Pressed,)
DON AMIGOS, (Londres,)
M. C. O. (Regalia.)
At prices which will defy competition.
THIS IS THE FINEST LOT I HAVE EVER RECEIVED
J. C. RATHBUN,
Allyn House Drug Store.
mh 27 d

$25,000 WANTED BY THE CITY OF HARTFORD.—A loan of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, in sums of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, for a term of three years from April 19, 1865. Interest 6 per cent., payable semi-annually.
F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.
Hartford, Conn., April 20, 1865. 10d

WANTED—A situation to do general housework, by a first-class girl, city references. Apply at 25 Spruce street. ap 20 3d*

NOTICE—The contributors to the "Bresney Fund" are hereby notified to meet at Needle's Hall No. 20 Market street, at 7½ o'clock FRIDAY EVENING, April 21st. JAMES KILLIN, Treasurer. ap 20 2d

ST. JOHN'S HOTEL—The subscriber desires to notify his old friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the old established and popular stand, No. 445 Main st., Hartford, known as the ST. JOHN'S HOTEL, has refitted and refurnished the house and put it in the best order.
Members of the Legislature will find this an economical and pleasant home during the session.
STABLES AND SHEDS.
The extensive Stables and Sheds are now connected with the Hotel, for the accommodation of Travelers, Drivers and Boarders, at reasonable charges. Sheds rented for Sabbath days at a cheap rate.
L. LANE, Proprietor, formerly of Lane's Hotel.
ap 20 1md 1a31

FOR SALE—We have several new BUGGIES, which will be sold cheap at JOHN FRIER & CO'S, Sheldon st.
REPAIRING of all kinds done at short notice, and on the most favorable terms, at JOHN FRIER & CO'S, Sheldon st.
We are now prepared to manufacture Carriages and Wagons to order by experienced workmen, at JOHN FRIER & CO'S, Sheldon st.
WANTED—A first-class wood workman, and a first-class painter. Apply to JOHN FRIER & CO., Sheldon st.
a 20 3d Times copy.

NOTICE!
Great Closing-Out Sale of
FRUIT TREES,
Consisting in part of Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Bell Lucrative, Seckel, and other choice varieties of
PEAR TREES!
Baldwin, Barley Sweet, Pippin, King of Tompkins Co., and other choice varieties of
APPLE TREES!
Hartford Prolific, Concord, Diana, Delaware, &c., &c., including the celebrated
Iona Grape Vines!
The above are in fine order, and true to name. Call and examine for yourselves.
NURSERY in the rear of the "Good Samaritan" Drug Store,
42 State Street.
ap 19 J. MASON, Agent.

NO PLACE IN HARTFORD FOR
BARGAINS,
Like the store of
PEASE & FOSTER.
One case 20 doz. LADIES LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 50 per doz., or 12½c apiece.
More of those beautiful Merrimack and Cocheco PRINTS.
More of those handsome DELAINES, at 25c.
Large invoices of NEW GOODS,
Opening This Thursday Morning.
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, in great variety,
New Embroideries in Edgings and Insertings.
Rich Printed French Cambrics and Prints.
Superb Traveling Dress Goods.
New Plain Silks in all shades, including light colors, for Evening Dresses.
We sell the BON TON PATENT FLEXIBLE HOOP SKIRTS, which are acknowledged by all the ladies who have tried them to be the very best Skirt they have ever seen.
Our prices for all kinds of Dry Goods will always be at the lowest market rates.
PEASE & FOSTER,
ap 20 361 Main street.

GARDEN AND CEMETERY
ADORNMENTS.
FOUNTAINS, VASES, &c.,
SUMMER HOUSES,
ARBORS, ARM CHAIRS, SETTEES, &c.,
WIRE TRELLISES and ARCHES,
For Vines, Flowers, &c.
IRON FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Dwellings, Public Institutions, Hospitals, Prisons, &c.
Patent Spring Beds, Mattresses, &c.
STABLE FIXTURES.
Hay Racks, Mangers, Stall Divisions, &c.
IRON RAILING,
For enclosing Cemetery Plots, Offices, Dwellings, Public Squares, &c.
Having purchased the business of the New York Wire Railing Company, (Hutchinson & Wickersham, late agents,) we are now the exclusive owners and manufacturers of
Patent Wire Railing and Farm Fencing, Window Guards, &c.,
And we offer to the public the largest variety of ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS to be found in the United States. Particular attention given to export trade.
CHASE & CO.,
WAREROOMS, 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
ap 20 2md 1aw51

NEW CLOTHING
—AT—
Greatly Reduced Prices.
JUST received an elegant assortment of CLOTHING, bought at the very lowest prices for CASH, and offered for sale at a small advance from cost. The balance of our old stock we offer without regard to cost.
ALLYN HOUSE CLOTHING STORE,
88 Asylum Street,
SMITH & WHITEMORE.
ap 19 d

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE
STERLING'S
AMBROSIA,
—FOR—
The Hair.
It prevents or stops the Hair from falling, Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the head free from Dandruff.
It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.
Sterling's Ambrosia
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
ap 20 New York 6md

TO RENT—To a small American family, at No. 31 Hicks street, a convenient tenement of four rooms, all on one floor, and separate from other tenants. [illegible]
ap 20 1d E. W. [illegible]

Telegraphic News

By American Telegraph Lines, 283 Main Street (Union Hall Building.)

Funeral Obsequies of President Lincoln.

Vast Gathering in Washington.

Demonstrations of Sorrow.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Prayer of Bishop Simpson.

SERMON OF REV. DR. OUSLEY.

THE PROCESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Early to-day the streets were crowded with persons, thousands of them from distant cities. Nearly the entire population was abroad. By ten o'clock every prominent point on the line of the procession was occupied. In the immediate neighborhood of the Executive Mansion a dense crowd was assembled. During the forenoon various bodies had met at the treasury department to whom Assistant Secretary Harrington delivered tickets of admission to the Executive mansion. None could enter the mansion without tickets, the room having been provided for six hundred persons only, upon the raised platform steps on the east, north and south sides of the room. The corpse lay about the center, space being reserved all around the catafalque with chairs for the occupation of the immediate family of the deceased. At eleven o'clock guests began to arrive, a body of about sixty clergymen from all parts of the country, being the first to enter. There was an interval of a few minutes between the arrivals, and thus no confusion. Proper officers were in attendance to assign guests the appropriate places in the room. Heads of government bureaus, governors of States, members of municipal governments, prominent officers of the army and navy, the diplomatic corps in full costume, members of the Christian commission, Union league committees of Philadelphia and New York, merchants of principal cities, members of Congress and others. There were honored representatives holding the highest official stations from all parts of our country and foreign lands, and the scene was solemnly grand and impressive. At noon the President, in company with his cabinet, except Secretary Seward, arrived. President Johnson approached the catafalque and took a last but brief look at his illustrious predecessor, and then retired to a position immediately on the east and in full view of the coffined remains. At 10 minutes past 12 amid profound silence, Rev. Dr. Gurley approached the head of the catafalque, announced the order of religious services, when Dr. Hall, Episcopalian, read a portion of the scripture, according to the form of that church.

The opening prayer was made by Bishop Simpson, Methodist Episcopalian, who in the course of it said in the hands of God were the issues of life and death. Our sins had called for his wrath to descend upon us as individuals and as a community. For the sake of our blessed Redeemer, forgiveness was asked for all our transgressions, and that all our iniquities may be washed away, while we bow under this sad bereavement, which had caused wide spread gloom, not only in this circle, but over the entire land. An invocation was made that all might submit to God's holy will. Thanks were returned for the gift of such a man as our Heavenly Father had just taken from us, and for the many virtues which distinguished all his transactions, for the integrity, honesty, and transparency of character bestowed on him, and for courage to guide our nation through periods of unprecedented sorrow. He was permitted to live to behold the breaking of the clouds which overhung our national sky, and the disintegration of the rebellion. Going up the mount he beheld the land of promise, with its beauty and happiness and glorious destiny reserved for us as a nation.

Thanks were also returned that his arm was strengthed, and wisdom and firmness given his heart to pen a declaration of emancipation, by which were broken the chains of millions of the human race. God be thanked that the assassin who struck down the chief magistrate had not a hand to again bind the suffering and oppressed. The name of the beloved dead would ever be identified with all that is great and glorious with humanity on earth. God grant that all who stand here entrusted with the administration of public affairs, may have power, strength, and wisdom to complete the work of his servant so gloriously begun, and may the successor of the deceased President not bear the sword in vain. God grant that strength may be given him and our military in perfect victory, and to complete the contest now nearly closed. May the spirit of rebellion soon pass away, may the last vestige of slavery, which caused the rebellion, be driven from the land. God grant that the sun may shine on a free people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. May He not only safely lead us through the struggle, but give us peace with all the nations of the earth. Give us hearts to deal justly with them, and give them hearts to deal justly with us, so that universal peace may reign on the earth.

We raise our hearts to plead that this blessing may descend on the family of the deceased. God bless the weeping widow as in her broken heartedness she bows under the sad stroke, more than she can bear. Encircle her in Thy own arms. God deal graciously with the children left behind him. Endow his sons with wisdom from on high; endow them with great usefulness. May they appreciate the patriotic examples and virtues of their father, and walk in his footsteps. We pray thee, the Bishop said, to make the assassination of personal profit to our hearts. While by the remains of the deceased, whom we had called a friend, do thou grant us grace and repentance of our sins, so that at the end of life we may be gathered where assassins are not found, where sorrow and sickness never come, but all gather in peace and love around a father's throne and glory. We pray thee that our republic may be made stronger for the blow. While here, we pledge ourselves to set our faces as flint against every form of opposition which may rise up for its destruction, so that we, the children, may enjoy the blessed advantages of the government delivered from our fathers.

He concluded by repeating the Lord's prayer.

Rev. Dr Gurley then delivered a sermon.—Standing on the step near the head of the coffin, he commenced by saying: "We recognize and adore the sovereignty of Almighty God. His throne is in heaven and his kingdom ruleth over all. It was a cruel hand—the dark hand of the assassin—that smote the honored, wise and noble President, and filled the land with mourning. But above this hand there is another which we must see and acknowledge. It is the chastening hand of a wise, and faithful God. He gives us the bitter cup. We yield to the behest and drink the draught. This chastisement comes in a way, heavy and mysteriously deep, at a time when the rebellion is passing away. The occasion has stricken down a man upon whom the people had learned to trust, and upon whom more than any other they had centered their hopes for a restoration of the Union and a return of harmony.

In the midst of our rejoicings we needed this stroke, this discipline, and therefore God has sent it. Our affliction has not come forth from dust, nor from the ground.

Beyond the act of assassination, let us look to God, whose prerogative is to bring light out of darkness and good out of evil. He who has led us so well and prospered us so wonderfully during the last four years of anxiety and conflict, will not forsake us now. He may chasten but will not destroy. He may purify us in furnance, but will not consume us. Let our principal anxiety now be that this new sorrow may be a sanctified sorrow, and induce us to give all we have to the cause of truth, justice, law, order, liberty and good government, and pure and undefiled religion. Though weeping may endure for a night joy cometh in the morning. Thank God that in spite of this temporary darkness the morning has begun to dawn, the morning of a brighter day than our country has ever before seen.

That day will come and the death of a hundred Presidents and cabinets cannot prevent it. The people confided in their late lamented President with firm and loving confidence, which no other man has enjoyed since the days of Washington. He deserved it well and deserved it all. He was wise, simple, sincere, plain, and honest, truthful, and just, benevolent and kind. His judgment was calm and accurate, and his purposes were good and pure beyond question. His integrity was all pervading, all controlling and incorruptible.

When Mr. Lincoln was leaving his home in Illinois, and coming to this city to take his seat in the Executive Chair, he said to his old and tried friends, who gathered tearfully around him and bade him farewell, "I leave you with this request, pray for me." They did pray for him and millions of others prayed for him, nor did they pray in vain, their prayer was heard, and the answer appears in all his subsequent history.—God raised him up for a great and glorious mission, furnished him for his work, and aided him in its accomplishment. God gave his calm and abiding confidence in an overruling Providence, and in the ultimate triumph of truth and righteousness through the power and blessing of ...

... undying devotion to all the duties of his eminent position, from the least to the greatest; his readiness to hear and consider the cause of the poor and humble, the suffering and oppressed; his charity toward those who questioned the correctness of his opinions and wisdom; his policy, his wonderful skill in reconciling differences among the friends of the Union, leading them away from abstractions and inducing them to work together and harmoniously for the public weal; his true and enlarged philanthropy that knew no distinction of color or race, but regarded all men as brethren, and endowed alike by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; his inflexible purpose that what freedom had gained in our terrible civil strife, should never be lost, and that the end of the war should be the end of slavery.

Rev. Dr. Gray, Baptist, closed the solemn services by prayer. The corpse was then removed to the hearse which stood in front of the door of the executive mansion, and at 2 o'clock the procession formed. It took the line of the Pennsylvania avenue streets, and kept clear of all incumbrances. The side walks were densely lined with people from the White House to the capitol. Roofs, porticos and windows, and all elevated points were occupied by interested spectators. As the procession started minute guns were fired near St. John's church. The bells of all the churches in the city and of the various engine houses were tolled.

First in order of the procession was a detachment of colored troops, then followed white regiments of infantry and bodies of artillery and cavalry, navy, marine and army officers on foot, pall bearers in carriages, next the hearse drawn by six white horses, the coffin prominent to every beholder. The floor on which it rested was strewn with evergreens, and the coffin was covered with white flowers. Then followed the President and cabinet, the diplomatic corps, members of congress, governors of states, delegates from various states, fire companies, civic associations, clerks of various departments and others, all in order of procession, together with many public and private carriages, all closing up with a large number of colored men. The body was conveyed to and deposited in the rotunda of the capitol.

This was the largest funeral procession ever seen in Washington. One hour and a half was occupied in passing a given point. It was in the highest degree imposing, and many thousands of hearts throbbed in unison with the solemn dirges as the procession slowly wended upon its way. The nearest relatives of the late President's family now here, are two sons of the deceased, namely Capt. Robert, and Thaddeus Lincoln, N. W. Edwards and C. N. Smith, of Springfield, brothers-in-law of the late President, and Dr. Lyman B. Todd, of Lexington, Ky., and Gen. J. B. Todd, of Dakotah cousins of Mrs. Lincoln.

Mrs Lincoln was not at the funeral. It is said she has not seen her husband's corpse since the occurring of his death.

The Original Route Determined on for the Conveyance of Mr. Lincoln's Remains to be Adhered to.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 19, 1865.

Major General John A. Dix:—It has been finally concluded to adhere to the original arrangements made yesterday for the conveyance of the late President Abraham Lincoln from Washington to Springfield, viz: By way of Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago, to Springfield.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

SANDY HOOK, April, 19.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool the 8th, via Queenstown the 9th, is now passing this point. The dates are two days later.

The pestilence at St. Petersburg was abating.

The University boat race was won by the Oxford boat by four lengths.

The Paris bourse was quiet, and rentes closed on the 7th at 67f 80c.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Persia arrived at 8 o'clock.

Cobden was buried the 7th inst., at Larington church. The proceedings were solemn and touching.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, Lord Elcho moved for the correspondence relative to the proposed Canadian defenses. He deprecated the erection of defenses, which could only have the effect of inviting the Americans to make Canada a battle-ground. A general debate ensued, precisely similar in character to that which recently took place.

LATEST BY PERSIA.

Liverpool, April 8—evening.—The *Times* has another editorial throwing cold water on the Canadian defenses.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* supports the project.

The *Daily News* alluding to the reference in the House of Commons last night to the Fenians, ridicules the idea of America ever going to war to please a body of men of foreign origin and ideas.

Monument to President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Governor Oglesby to-day received the following dispatch:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, April 18.—A national monument fund is on foot, and a plot of ground of six acres in the heart of the city, selected for the burial place of our lamented President Lincoln.

(Signed) SHARON TYNDALE,
Secretary of State.

Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Edgar T. Welles, son of the Secretary, and the party who accompanied them to Havana and the Southern coast, have returned to Washington. They heard of the assassination of President Lincoln off the Capes of Virginia. They had a very pleasant time, but the conclusion of the trip was saddened by the news which has plunged the nation in mourning.

Rev Mr Watson, pastor of the Episcopalian church at Newbern, is to be sent out of the lines for continued hostility to the Union cause. He not only refuses to take the oath required of all who wish to dwell within our lines, but in the performance of his ecclesiastical duties he steadily maintains his right to pray for the authorities of the rebel government. He pleads in defence that he cannot give utterance to prayers authorized by other than his Bishop, who, of course, ordered them for Jeff Davis.

The city assessor of Richmond estimates the losses by the conflagration resulting from Ewell's order to burn the tobacco at two-thirds of the aggregate value of the whole city. The area embraced by the fire comprised the great business portion of the town; while the amount of goods stored in the burned buildings enhances to the extent of fifty per cent. the losses sustained by the destruction of houses. Thirty millions of dollars will hardly cover the losses in every way and from every view.

The French journal the *Phare de la Loire* states that legal proceedings have been instituted against seven persons (the initials only of whose names are given), upon the charge of *jeopardizing the safety of the country at home and abroad* by aiding and abetting in the fitting out of the ram Olinde, otherwise known as the Stonewall.

President Johnson's family resides at present in Nashville, Tenn., and consists of his wife and four children—two sons and two daughters. His son Robert is twenty-nine, and Andrew Johnson, Jr, is twelve years of age. His two daughters, with their families, also reside in Nashville, having been driven from their homes in Eastern Tennessee. One of Mr. Johnson's sons (Charles), a surgeon in the army, was thrown from his horse in the year 1863, and killed; and Colonel Stover, a son-in-law, commanding the Fourth regiment of Tennessee infantry, was killed in the battle of Nashville, while gallantly leading his command, on the 18th of December, 1864. Judge Patterson, who is also a son-in-law of the President, lives in Nashville. Mrs. Johnson has been in very delicate health for some time past, and it is probable Mrs. Colonel Stover will preside over the Presidential household.

It has been stated very generally in the newspapers, that General Lee had turned over only eight thousand men, and it was supposed that the best portion of his army had been sent to Johnston before the completion of the negotiation for surrender. This statement is incorrect. He has turned over under the articles of capitulation over thirty-five thousand men, with a hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, and ten thousand stand of arms.

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